known in the course of the afternoon ions during the last two weeks should have preented his reward in any such signal manner.

The Journal's Logic.

propositions for the advertisement. For the pub- thousand dollars. lication of the last delinquent list competition By reference to a general law authorizing the was invited only from the two Republican organs. | construction of levees and drains, approved June One offered to do it for twenty-five per cent. less 12, 1852, and to an act amendatory of and supthan the other, but the job was given to the high- plementary to the same, approved March 4, 1859 est bidder. The Journal justifies this species of under which this company is organized, it will be Republican economy upon the ground that its bill found that the County Boards are required, upon was at the same rate that the Sentinel got for simi- application made by the corporation, to appoint he work. Now it is well known to the readers of persons not interested in the proposed work, to the Republican central organ that its columns make the assessment of henefits and damages to have teemed with charges against the Sentinel all lands in any way affected. The Assessors are for extravagant and unfair bills for public print- required to swear to the truth and correctness of ing. When similar charges are brought against their assessment; and the assessment of each tract, the Journal, it does not attempt to deny the fact | when filed in the Recorder's office of the proper but the excuse is that its bills are the same as county, becomes a lien in favor of the company those of the Sentinel. If the Sentinel was for the amount assessed. It also provides for nowrong, and the Journal has been persistent in its | tice to the owners of the lands of the time of macharges that it was, can the Journal be right for king assessments. It provides, further, that the doing precisely the same thing, and that, too, assessments shall be payable on demand by the apon its own admission? It follows then that company, and prescribes the manner in which either the Sentinel has got no more than it had a such demand shall be made. If the assessment right to receive, or else the Journal is very dis- be not paid on demand, the lien may be enforced honest for doing just what it has condemed in us. at law. The assessment of damages against the Which horn of the dilemma will the Journal company, and the collection of the same, are

The Kankakee Draining Company. TANKER, and other gentlemen of northern In- tutional and valid. The case arose under the diana, for the purpose of straightening, deepening law referred to. and clearing out the Kankakee river. The ob- We regard this enterprise as one of the

provisions were such that the swamp land com- ment. ssioners of the several counties acted independently of each other, and no comprehensive plan of operations was practicable. The drains cut in this region operate to run the water into the Kankakee marsher, whilst nothing was done, or could be done, to carry off the water accumulated in the river, and upon the adjacent lands. The entire proceeds of the swamp lands were thus expended in the construction of ditches, which, in most cases, have been of little advantage to the country; and there is scarcely an instance where such

of the Kankakee river. By his bill, the Swamp Land Commissioners of the counties bordering on Is not this the quickest process "for recon-

ng or first-bottom lands. The C that every bend in a river, while it increases the try. If there was any reasonable probalength of the channel, acts also as a dam, which bility that the labors of a National Convention to a greater or less extent, retards the velocity of would result in adjusting the political difficulties the current. Such is the crookedness of the which threaten the overthrow of the Government. Kankakee, that, in the State of Indiana alone, we should say amen! so let it be. But a crisis the survey shows over two thousand bends of is upon the country and we believe the people unevery conceivable degree of tortuosity. Add to derstand the issue and are prepared to act promptall this the fact that during the summer months ly. If a majority of the people of the North are opthe present channel is almost completely clogged posed to yielding what the South declare to be their with water grass and other vegetable matter, and rights under the Constitution, then shall it be war it is safe to say that an improved channel, cleared for the mastery, or a peaceful seperation—the of all impediments, two-thirds reduced in length, formation of two Confederacies? We should like with two thirds more fall, and without bends, to see the sentiment of the North fairly tested would carry off fifteen to twenty times more wa- upon this issue, and we know of no better way ter in a given time than is conveyed away by the than to submit to a popular vote the plan of river in its present condition. The above calcu- adjustment that would be acceptable to the border lation is made without regard to the well known slave States. A direct vote upon such a proposirule governing the increased velocity of water tion, or the Montgomery Constitution, would de-

straightening the channel would be even greater

The Kankakee Draining company propose, by straghtening the bends, deepening the shallow places, and clearing out the obstructions in the river, to reclaim and render arable the adjacent Schunz. We suppose it must be attributed to a marshes, promote the health of the surrounding "military necessity." He goes to Madrid, Cash country and the interest of the public generally. CLAY getting out of the way and taking in its The work they propose will deepen the bed of the stead the mission to Russia. This knocks HENRY river throughout its length, and bring down the WINTER Davis out of the ring, but we presume surface of the water in the channel below the he will be provided for in due time. Mr. Sew swamp muck, so as to carry off the water through

It is estimated that three hundred thousand Suropean capitals. The Cincinnati Commercial's acres of land are injured-much of it rendered Washington correspondent has the following in valueless-by the waters of this river. These lands, at present rates, would not sell for more The transfer of Mr. Clay was made with his than an average of three dollars per acre, the agconsent, but great surprise is nevertheless ex- gregate of which would be nine hundred thousand dollars. Dry lands, less tertile, equally rethat the Secretary of State consented to it only mote from market, in the counties of St. Joseph on the personal request of the President. There is an unanimous opinion among all unprejudiced parties that Schurz's importunities and indiscre to say that the work contemplated would render the swamp andd wet lands on the Kankee worth an average of twenty dollars per acre, the aggregate of which would be six millions dollars: It The Journal has a queer logic to justify its is estimated that the proposed drains will cost bills for public printing. Let us test it. The five hundred thousand dollars. If these estilast time the Sentinel published the county delin- mates are correct, and they are believed to be quent list, it got the job because it was the lowest | within bounds, the net profit to the owners of the bidder, all the offices in the city having sent in lands will be at least four million six hundred

fully provided for.

The law under which the company is organized Within the present mouth a company has been has, in the case of Anderson vs. The Kerns Drainorganized, by Col. J. C. WALKER, Hon. GORDON ing Company, 14 Ind., been decided to be consti-

jects proposed by this company are of such im- important to the people interested and to the portance, not only to our northern counties, but State that has been set on foot for many years. to the State, that we deem it proper to devote Its consummation would bring into cultivation, in some space to a full discussion of the enterprise. a few years, a district of country larger and richer The peculiar character of the Kankakee coun- in soil than Marion county. No stream in the try has not heretofore been generally understood. United States, of similar length, has as much in-Marshes and swamps of vast extent, on either side exhaustibly rich bottom land. This soil is now of the river, render access to the stream, in many practically worthless. It may be made the most places, almost impossible. Practically, it is a re- productive in the State. What is now a wildergion of wilderness, in the very heart of the richest ness of water, mud. moss and grass, partitioned and most highly-improved section of the State. out among trappers and fishermen, may be made The soil is said to be an alluvion from six to ten the garden-spot of northern Indiana. The object feet in depth, underlaid by a stratum of black to be attained is so vast and incalculable in its sand or gravel, which, in turn, rests upon a bed results that the amount to be levied to accom plish it becomes insignificant. If land which In 1852, the Legislature enacted a general law | could not now be sold for three dollars per acre for the draining of the lands ceded to the State by can be made worth twenty, the owner should be the General Government as swamp lands; but its | glad to pay his proportion of the necessary assess-

The money necessary to construct the work will be expended in the midst of the community who pay it. We understand the company will offer resident land owners an opportunity to work out their assessment, or to pay it in articles they will need in the course of the work. They also contemplate making the assessment payable in such installments as will enable the proprietors to meet the demand without difficulty.

A gentleman of high political position in Georgia has arrived in Washington from that State, and brings cheering intelligence of a grow ing desire to restore fraternal feeling. He states that Hon. A. H. Stephens frankly expressed a Legislature, submitted a bill to the Swamp Land hope "for reconstruction" under the Montgomery Committee for the straightening and deepening warmly applauded.

the river were made a board, and required to act struction?" The Montgomery Constitution in in concert. His plan was to make the Kankakee | many respects is a great improvement upon the the grand center of a complete system of swamp Federal Constitution. The revenue system it land draining. Experience has shown that this provides is far in advance of any yet attempted plan would have been not only more effectual, since the General Government was organized. but far cheaper to the State, than the miserable The territorial question has ceased to be a pracsystem adopted. The State had not, at that tical issue. Slavery can not be advantageously time, alienated any of the land, and its provisions extended, as a domestic institution, to any of the could have been easily carried out, thus saving at | Territories, and they are all now organized upon least a million of dollars to the treasury and renders a basis which can not fail to be satisfactory to the ing the Kankakee marshes the best farming lands | great majority of the people North and South. Why should the North fight for the shadow The swamp land fund having been exhausted, when they have already achieved the substance? and the State thus disabled to undertake the ac- If the adoption of the Montgomery Constitution complishment of the work, Col. WALKER, still would restore fraternal feeling and once more oping to attain the object in some other way, unite the States upon a permanent basis mployed competent engineers, and in the sum- the North could well afford to make the mer of 1859 made a complete survey of the concession for the greater advantages they river, from a point not far from its source to the would gain by a reconstruction of all the State line. Upon reviewing a report of that sur States in a harmonious Union. A reunion can vey, we find that in a distance of seventy miles | never be accomplished without compromise. The within this State, the channel, by reason of its experience of the past few months has proven eccentric and innumerable bends, is over two that the Union is a great advantage to the North, hundred miles in length-the distance by the and that the Northern people are unwilling to let channel being about threefold the distance by the Union slide upon a long heel political issue. a straight line. It was frequently found The question is now a practical one and should be that in a single day's survey, em- so considered. If disunion continues, the strife embracing but a short distance, the engineers, which will necessarily ensue, will do vast damage following the course of the stream, traveled to the material interests of both sections of the toward every point of the compass. Generally country, if it does not end in the greater evil of the water in the channel, even in the dry months civil war. And if the North should succeed in of summer, stands above the level of the surface subjugating the South, of what benefit would be higher marshes, or second grade, are so slightly convention to propose amendments to the Constielevated as to be, in most cases, unsusceptible of tution does not meet general favor and would not complete reclamation, unless the water in the probably be participated in by the States which channel can be lowered. For a few miles before have secoded. If not, its object would not be reaching the State line the stream becomes rapid, accomplished. The Border States propose a and the water is confined, generally, between convention to lay down the conditions upon banks of dry land. Fortunately the fall between which they will remain in the Union. These the State line and the rapids at Momence is suffi. States would not, therefore, favor a naciently great to carry off any amount of water tional convention when they will in advance that may be thrown into the channel. The fall, have submitted their terms for the perpetfor the length surveyed, will average about one uation of the Federal Government. While the foot per mile, by a straight line-a greater fall slow process of a National Convention is prothan that of the Mississippi, or the Ohio, or the gressing, the Southern Confederacy will be gain-Lower Wabash. The channel of the Kankakee ing strength, and will have perfected a permanent being about thrice the length from point to point Government, before a convention can do its work. of a straight line drawn through the same points, and which may not prove satisfactory. These it becomes apparent that its fall can not be more are the objections to a National Convention. We than four inches per mile. If this channel, then, favor that plan, or any other, which will re-conwith four inches fall per mile, were only seventy struct the Union, but why not meet the issue miles in length, it would carry off but one-third promptly, and vield whatever is reasonable and the quantity of water in a given time that would just to satisfy the Union conservative men of the be conveyed away by a channel of the same length | South, and thereby build up a National Union with one foot fall per mile. Having not only about | Party which will neutralize and destroy the ex two-thirds less fall than a straight channel would tremists, the disunionists, of both sections? This have, but two thirds greater distance, it follows seems to be the practical way of settling the that the quantity of water carried off by the pres- issue, and restoring harmony and prosperity to ent channel, in a given time, must be but about the entire nation. We favor any scheme one-sixth of what would be carried off by a straight which will permanently settle the differenchannel. But this is not all. It is well known ces between the two sections of the coun

rising from an increased fall, which would show termine whether the present disruption shall be

that the quantity that might be carried off by permanent or a reconstruction made probable.

Northern Penitentiary Investigation.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Republican Partisanship Ventilated Location at Michigan City Justified by the Republican Legislature, and

Mr. HEFFREN made the following minority re-

fied by the Same Body.

MR. SPEAKER: The undersigned, a minority of Representatives, appointed to investigate the fraud, if any, in the location of the Northern State Prison, and in the contract for the construction of the same, beg leave to submit their views of the evidence in the case. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS GENERALLY PARTAKE

for the elucidation of the truth. Before this a similar character." juggernant of party, the fair fame and hitherto | Dr. Mullen swears: "I never was informed, sured. And even where the evidence, fairly and from May, or threaten to shoot him if he did not fully considered, fails to achieve the party end pay this money over to me." sought after, it is made to submit to manipula-tions and garblings of the most reprehensible that base party purposes may be subserved. as to wholly acquit them of this censure.

The meanest and lowest criminal that, at the or of his country, is tried for offenses of the most diabolical nature, is by the laws of that country, entitled to be heard by himself or attor nev: to have witnesses summoned and examined his defense, and to confront the witnesses for the prosecution, and cross-examine them. And these provisions of the law are wise and proper. If the defense was not allowed to confront and cross examine the witnesses, and summon his own witnesses, then would every citizen be at the mercy of the bad and depraved, who would scruple not to stain their souls with perjury. A

wise, salutary and just. THE DEFENSE DENIED EVERY RIGHT. -nay, all these rights, guaranteed by the Constifoot. The defense was denied the right of being present at the investigation, and confronting and ss-examining the witnesses. They were denied the right of appearing by themselves or attorney. They were even denied the right of having itnesses summoned and examined in their defense! The committee resolved themselves into a Star Chamber, and with high hand excluded evidence and struck down the sacred rights of the From beginning until the end it was conducted as an ex parte concern. The character of the citizen was stabbed in the dark, and no op portunity afforded him to defend himself. In the ecret conclaves of a committee room the fair name of men was blackened, and they were denied the right of wiping out the stain. Can such a pro-ceeding be justified before an enlightened people in this the nineteenth century? What is such evidence worth? THE COMMITTEE REPUSE TO SUMMON WITNESSES FOR

Fort Wayne, Col. Brown and Father Kilroy, of Lafayette, Samuel Casey and C. R. Sanger, of Joliet, Illinois, C. B. Blair, Lyman Blair, J. P. liggins and J. P. Stickney, of Michigan City, J. Seoville and James Sexton, of Chicago, and others should be summoned and examined before the committee, yet this reasonable request was denied them. The defense asked the right of appearing and confronting and cross-examining the vitnesses, yet this right was denied them. The defense demanded the right of appearing by counsel, but even this was refused. Are men's char- WHAT THE EVIDENCE OF INTERESTED PARTIES IS acters nothing that they are to be thus rudely assailed and no opportunity afforded for vindication and defense? Is the untarnished name of the cation, the real question in which the people of up to the fell purpose of manufacturing political representations, ridiculous figures and absurd capital? Is party to override all considerations statements, the committee, in the very face and sists the boasted freedom of our institutions, if dence, pretend to think that Logansport or Fort the rights of the citizen are to be thus recklessly Wayne would have been the most eligible site for deed, if in an investigation conducted in this man- rials, &c And in order to bear out this impresner, where disappointed men were the chief wit- sion, we are told by that man and this man, innesses, where all the wise restraints of law were thrown aside, where even the defense was denied that lumber, stone, and brick could have been the right of cross-examining, where every induce furnished at their place at such and such low where truth is left free to combat it, but in this man by the name of Fleming states in his evicase truth was crippled and pinioned, while defa- dence, the price of brick in Fort Wayne at "\$4 mation, and slander and perjury were allowed free a thousand, kiln-burnt, delivered on the ground, scope, nay, sheltered and protected from exposi-tion in the secret Star Chamber of the committee and laying up brick is from \$1,25 to \$2 per thoufair characters, are to be dragged before the coun- how sectional feeling will warp the judgment of try as criminals, without trial, without opportuni- personally-interested men, let us turn to the eviense, without even being permitted to have their Mr. May swears that the contract for building the witnesses examined! Where is the man who can court-house at Fort Wayne was "\$8 per thoustand up t fore a free people jealous of their rights, sand for common brick in the wall, and for front and defend such a partial, one sided and out brick in wall \$10 per thousand," and the price rageous proceeding? The proverbial love of the paid for oak timber was " \$12 per thousand." It American heart for fair-play and justice has be is to be presumed that this contract, let out to fore now curdled into bitter hatred for injust the lowest bidder by the Commissioners of Atlen tice, oppression and wrong; and the men who, county, where all the mechanics contested for it, party reelings by striking down a political oppo-nent, and manufacturing political capital at the ment of this man Fleming, who is personally inexpense of every principle of honor and justice, terested, and guided by disappointment and reof the people, learned that the American heart offium upon the location and the dire tors, and i And when they see a partis in committee violating | tect to base his calculations upon the enthusiastic every principle of law, denying the defense the statement of persons deeply interested in any rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and by matter. Before we pass from this point, we will uered and hostile provinces? A national if not holding out an inducement to the com- Dr. Taylor states the price for lumber there at own heads. The people may not fail also to be at \$14 per thousand," and " that the price of malieve that those who love darkness better than terials was fairer at Michigan City than at Lothe clear light of day, do so because "their deeds gansport." are evil." Truth never dreads light. Evil alone THE HEALTHY ATMOSPHERE OF FORT WAYNE AND the truth was all the majority of this committee desired, why did they dodge from the light of day, and deny the defense the right of confronting and cross examining the prosecuting witnesses? selves by counsel? Why deny them even the Willard, would have been right of having their witnesses examined? Was Excess of cost of shipment and traveling experjury to be protected from the withering exposition of a cross-examination? Was the testi mony of "swift witnesses" too weak to stand Excess. . . oott & Co.'s bill over that of before the crushing evidence of other witnesses? Dunlap...
Why in the name of instinct and disk of L. Excess paid to Directors over lawful wages... Why, in the name of justice and right, of honor and truth, was every principle of law violated and trampled upon, and the accused denied the poor boon of vindicating their characters from aspersion and slander, if an honest desire for truth was all the committee desired? Were the

> have had such a trial? TURE EVIDENCE. can not be found in any portion of it.

THE \$30,000 TRANSACTION. Board of Control and himself in the event that his estimation. Seriously, is it not presuming too the prison was located at Fort Wayne," and that much on the ignorance of this House, is it not an this is established "by the evidence of disinter- insult upon its intelligence for a committee ap-

selves," that the Directors "not only knew all shout it, but planned the whole scheme and while Mr. May had \$10,000 in his hands, Mr. Mullen or Blake, or both of them, demanded it to be paid over to them. This Mr. May refused." The best comment upon this statement is the evidence itself, as now lying before us.

Mr. May swears that \$30,000 was placed in his hands by a gentleman of Fort Wayne, \$10,000 in money (in a draft), \$10,000 in a cash note, and a State Treasury, in case the prison was located at are alike unsupported by the evidence. Fort Wayne. He says, "I proposed to Governor Willard to pay the \$30,000 to the State (that is, in case he confirmed the selection of the site at the Contract of Talbott & Co. Justi- Fort Wayne), but the Governor declined, as he deemed it unfair, unless there was something in the law to place other points on an equal footing with Fort Wayne."

Mr. Dunn swears: "After we came home, and port from the Committee on the Northern State | had located at Fort Wayne, Mr. May said to me, he had a bill of excaange for \$10,000. I told him to send it right back, which he did. Perthe joint committee of the Senate and House of sonally, I know nothing of any offer made to us or any of us, to induce us to locate at Fort

Wayne. Mr. Blake swears: "May told me after the location was made at Fort Wayne, that a donation was made by the citizens of Fort Wayne—this was two or three days after the location was made at Fort Wayne. I ordered May to send it back immediately. I never had an offer made to me, It is to be regretted that generally, in cases of either directly or indirectly, to induce me to vote egislative investigations, a disposition to manu- for the location at any place. Neither do I know acture party capital outrums and controls a desire of any member of the Board having any offer of

shed character of our best citizens are until we had located at Fort Wayne, that May ten recklessly and rudely assailed and black- had any money or notes placed in his hands to seened, if thereby the success of party can be in- cure the location. I never did demand any money

There is the evidence, so far as it appears, as furnished us by the Clerk of the Committee, in character. All rates of law, and all rules of evi | regard to this \$30,000 transaction. Does it wardence, thrown as a safe-guard around the citizen, rant the inference or conclusion of the commitare rudely thrust aside and trampled upon, so tee? Mark the impression sought to be convered by the Report, that these things are admitted by The undersigned regret that the action of the the Directors themselves. Where is the evidence majority of the joint committee has not been such " from the facts and statements of the Directors themselves," that "they planned this whole THE RELES OF LAW AND OF EVIDENCE TOTALLY Scheme," that "they knew all about it" before they made the location, that "Mr. Mullen or Blake, or both of them, demanded the money to be paid over to them" and that "Mr. May refused." Very probably, the Committee heard such talk in the streets indulged in by scandal-mongers, and the miserable partizan peddlers of slander, who infest our large cities, or perchance they made tain it is that their statement is totally unsupported by the evidence of the Directors, whom cost to carry it to Michigan City under the con they represent as having admitted it. HOW MICHIGAN CITY WAS SELECTED.

The Directors first located the prison at Fort

Wayne, it appears; but, for some reason, the statement made by a witness in a particular man- Governor refused to approve the location, he being ner might earry a criminal interpretation, which, in favor of Logansport. Afterward this difference explained on cross-examination, might appear between them was compromised, by locating the uite innocent indeed. One man might not scru- Prison at Michigan City. The committee are ple, in the absence of the defendant, to make a sorely perplexed at this "magic like" termination of the differences between the Governor and the shrink from making. But it is useless to argue Directors. They can not see how the Governor, this point. Every citizen in the Republic knows deeming Michigan City the next eligible site to that these safe guards of the law are eminently Logansport, and the Directors deeming it the next eligible site to Fort Wayne, could finally give up their first selections, and compromise upon the The undersigned exceedingly regret that a due each. Strange, isn't it? Practical, common sense smelt fraud at once! And nobody could unrayel the fraud but Mr. Achey, who, they inform us, "was the peace commissioner—the angel of mercy—that did the whole thing, and that without him there could have been nothing done that was done," and straightway Achey was brought before the committee. We are then informed that Mr. Achev swears: "That he told the Directors he would see the Governor, and he would fix He did see the Governor fixed the matter up, harmoniously had the location made at Michigan City. He swears that when he went into it he was 'for sale,' and was to have \$1,000 for what he did. Who was to pay him he does not dis-

Here the impression is left that Mr. Achev was to be paid by the Directors. The committee lacked the manliness to make the charge, but the sneaking insinuation is clearly put forth. "Willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike." Now, what are the facts in the case? Mr. Achey knew that Michigan City was the second choice of each party, and, like a sensible man, he perceived at once that where they could not get their first The defense asked that Mr. J. H. McKim, ar choice, reasonable men were generally willing to chitect, of Madison, Judge Samuel Hanna, of compromise upon the second. Hence he went to both parties, as he swears, and told them it "had become a State talk," etc., and finally the matter was arranged between them. In regard to his pay, he considered \$1,000 a fair remuneration for his trouble, and that "Mr. Allen May (then a citizen of Laporte county, in which the Prison was located,) said I should be paid for my services in securing the location at Michigan City." And this is the terrible fraud and bribery, about which the committee is so much perplexed!

citizen not dear to him, that it is thus to be offered the State are interested. By any amount of misf justice, of right and of honor? Wherein con- teeth of the great bulk, seven-eights, of the eviavaded and violated? It would be strange, in the Prison, on account of the cheapness of matement was offered to perjury, some evidence could rates. And the architect is censured because he not be procured to blacken the character of any would not take their figures to estimate upon, public official. But what is such cx parte evi- when his own knowledge taught him that they ence worth? Error, said a great statesman and could and would be furnished at no such rates. a wise man, may well be allowed to roam at large Let us burst the bubble by one illustration. A

And it is upon such ex parte evidence that sand," and the price of oak lumber is from "\$8 ens, bearing hitherto unblemished names and to \$10 per thousand." Now, in order to show to confront and cross-examine the witnesses, dence of Mr. May, who is the architect of the without being allowed a hearing in their own denew court-house now being built at Fort Wayne. ling upon right, sought to avenge their is a better and safer index of the real price of ave, before now, by the stern verdict and rebuke venge, seeks to gratify his feelings by throwing pression come in whatever garb it may. fully demonstrates how unsafe it is for an archi-

LOGANSPORT. But say the committee: " If the location had been at Fort Wayne or Logansport, a saving by donation at the one, or in cost of material, and Why refuse them the right of defending them- donation at the other, as stated by Governor

penses on ac ount of remoteness of loca-

Lookerstern There now, if this committee has not immorittee afraid that if such opportunity were talized itself, then is immortality a dream and a afforded that they would successfully vindicate delusion. What wonderful magnetism FortWayne themselves before the public, and bury their ac and Logansport possess indeed. If the location cusers in the guilt of perjury? Whether innocent had been made at either place, the Directors and or guilty, these men were entitled to a fair trial the Governor, now the vilest rascals in the land, and an impartial hearing. Who will so far dare according to this committee, would have become to violate truth as to pretend to say that they honest at once, would have accepted Dunlap's bid and saved the State \$56,000; wouldn't have THE COMMITTEE DISTORT, GARBLE, AND MANUFAC- charged anything for traveling expenses, and would have been content with their "lawful There is a power, a latent power in truth, that wages," another saving to the State of over \$14. ever rises, no matter how "crushed to earth" and 000; wouldn't have had any excess of 25 per cent. asserts the divinity that rests within it. "The and no land to pay for, being another saving of best laid schemes of men and mice, gang aft over \$21,000; and finally even Superintendent agley'." So in this case. Despite the flagrant outrage upon the rights of the accused, despite wouldn't have charged a ceut for his services and the secret and dark proceedings of a partisan thus saved the State \$2,663,94! We never becommittee, we affirm that the evidence, fairly and fore knew that Fort Wayne and Logansport posfully weighed and considered, does not warrant sessed such a "healing balm" that can thus wipe the general inferences and conclusions of the out all stains of dishonesty and make scoundrels nittee. We go a step further and aver that | honest men! We will not suggest that the mem the evidence has been manipulated, distorted, and bers of this committee might improve their morals garbled, in nearly all the cases set forth in the by a "location" at these noted places, for that report of the committee. We go a step still fur- might be considered personal. And besides, the ther, and emphatically state that in that report, wonderful cleansing effect it has had upon one quotations are made as from the evidence which member might not commend it so highly to the public as the committee report would indicate. One of the signers of this report has unwittingly, to use a homely phrase, "let the cat out of the On page four of this report we are informed by | bag." We entertain no doubt that had the prison ittee that Mr. May swore that he got been located where he desired, we should never \$30,000 from parties in Fort Wayne as a bribe have heard from him, at least of this great loss to be distributed among the members of the to the State; it would have been all right then in

the actual cash loss to the State is \$47,530 72, is more than fair to Dunlap too ridiculous for serious consideration. Weaver that these figures are incorrect in every particular. The statement in regard to Gov. Willard that \$30,000 would be saved by locating the Brick work, prison at Logansport, rests upon the unsupported | Lunand unsustained evidence of one man, and is rebutted by the plain facts of the case. We will power of attorney to draw \$10,000 out of the show at the appropriate place that the other figure

ELIGIBILITY OF MICHIGAN CO

witnesses, whose testimony are amply corrobera-

ted, and are not depend by any witness in reference to this point. Mr. Hendricks, the Representative from St. Joseph county, and one of the prosecuting witnesses, being also one of the reected bidders, swears: "I regard the location at Michigan City as healthy and eligible as any in those days figures never passed through the maplace in the northern part of the State, and from its peculiar location the work could be done cheaper there than any other place in the northern part of the State." Mr. May, whose duty it was to inform himself of the prices of material at every place visited, not from the enthusiastic ents of interested and irresponsible persons, but from the amount paid by mechanics in buildings being erected, as he did, swears: "I think Michigan City a better location for a prison (than the other places) from the fact that we found we could procure stone cheaper there than at any of the other places. In rubal stone I do not think we could have procured so good an article as that which we secured at Michigan City, but the Wabash rubal stone could be obtained at about the same price as at Michigan City. The dimension stone procured at Michigan City is about 30 per cent, cheaper than the stone of same character one word of evidence to sustain the atrocious and could be procured at the other points. The rubal stone work of the prison will cost about \$17,000, and the dimension stone work about \$60,000. t Michigan City than other places. \* Pine umber was much cheaper at Michigan City than at any other point. \* \* The cost of the prison grounds at Michigan City was \$4,500. All other points asked the full price, to wit: \$10,000 for the location, so far as I am informed." It is in evidence that according to the arrangement entered nto by the Directors and the railroad company a heavy saving, at least \$10,000 in transportation. was saved to the State. Mr. Hendricks swears: "I think stone could be obtained at the Jolliett quarries (where they are now obtained cheaper than any other place in the West. I have paid a higher price to transport tract with the railroad." Yet this sage committee concludes, from what data the report does not say, that the excess of cost of shipment, &c., on your clairvoyants and your spiritual mediums. They pretend at least to have some basis for their optical delusions, but this committee, with optics keener far, "can see what is not to be seen." A mill stone is no impediment to their visions.

It is also in evidence clear and undisputable, even in that of the chief witness, Mr. Duplan, that convict labor is worth ten cents per person more at Michigan City than the other points. So that when the prison is full according to the plan, per day, or \$27,675 a year. In addition to all this, Michigan City is only to Cincinnati, Detroit and Buffalo, with railroad accommodations of a very superior character.

in the northern portion of the State. With a harbor that could by a small approprtation be rendered one of the best on the lakes, the great advantages of lake navigation would be added to its railroad facilities. Everything combines to render it the point at which the prison should own atrocious infamy. have been located. But it is useless to multiply proofs on this head. The Representative from Fort sculked from a comparison of the advantages of claim of Fort Wayne.

TALBOTT & COSTIGAN'S BID IN TIME.

This brings us to the consideration of the con-

so dexterously thrown in our path. The committee state that the "only bid that em-Governor and Mr. Mullen had returned, when the Now, we aver that the committee had the Costigan," is from their own mouths, the lap until the latter part of May; the commit to bid low on some articles and leave some specifi | could have had nothing to do with it, cations untouched to make up for their loss in other matters by charging exorbitant prices upon them. The bid of Talbott & Costigan covered everything, leaving no room for fraud or exhorbitant charges. Upon its face it was an honest bid, and thus presented strongest claim for its consideration and acceptance. The other portion of the committee's statement is not only wholly unapported by the evidence, but is rebutted by it. Mr. Dunlap himself, the chief prosecuting witness, swears that Mr. Mullen returned the latter part of May, not July, and the Governor sometime before him. Mr. Blake, whose evidence is clear, explicit, and undenied on this point, swears that "after Gov. Willard got back, (and before Dr. Mullen had returned,) we held a meeting at the Governor's room to take into consideration the question whether we should open the bids before Dr. Mullen returned, there being three out of the four members present; that day, when I first entered the room, the Governor handed me Talbott & Co.'s bid, and told me it had been placed in his drawer, and I placed it with the other bids." After Mullen's return they met, and "first took up the regularity and legality of Talbott & Co.'s Dr. M. and Dunn both objected to the reg plarity of the bid, on the ground that it had not been received by Major D. and myself on the day we received the other bids. We had some disit had been deposited in his office in time, but that he not being there, it was not handed over to us. We submitted the matter to the Attorney General for his opinion. He decided that it was a regular and legal proposal." It may be neces-sary to add that the bids were all sealed up and opened at the same time. The public can now

THE CONTRACT. It may be well before noticing the other mistatements of the committee, to give here a plain with the contract. After the bids were all in, it was found that Taibott & Co.'s bid was the only formal one that covered all the points-that Dunlap had failed to put in any bid for 12,514 superficial feet of pointed work, 118,565 feet of lumber, 3,000 lineal feet of cement finish, and their secret proceedings, sheltering and protecting, notice the statement of prices for Logansport. for 1,724 yards of pugging, and that he aftermission of perjury, that withering rebuke intended for their victims, may fall upon their own heads. The people may not fail also to be at \$14 per thousand. We have a long paging, and that he after wards withdrew his bid for 30,765 pounds of cast wards with the cast wards wards with the cast wards wards with the cast wards wards speaking tubes, on painting, on glass and glazing, and on plumbing, and that both bids were the culating that for the work upon which Dunlap had made no bid, he would accept the prices in Talbott & Co.'s bid, Dunlap's bid was lower than Talbott & Co.'s bid by \$24,785 38—and that Moore's bid for plumbing was lower than either of them. After ascertaining these facts, the ther of them. After ascertaining these facts, the question arose with the Directors, what would be the interest of the State in making a division of the work, instead of letting out the entire work to one party or company. The Directors at last concluded thas it would be best to make the award on each item to the least to make the experienced men, whenever they see such a bid concluded that it would be best to make the award on each item to the lowest responsible bidder, which was done. The award of the plumbing was made to Mr. Moore, the iron to Talbott & Co. and the word and stone work to Dunlan. The Dunlan's bid the item of pointing and present, and had nobody to represent him. Talbott & Co. acquiesced in the award for the iron, " Mr. Dunlap said he thought that the award of the stone and wood work to him might possibly be carried out, but as his bill on stone was low, he thought it was unfair to make a division." This plainly indicates the purpose of Dunlap & Co., and shows that the omissions in their bid such an offer of his name. were purposely intended to be used by them as an advantage, as we will conclusively demonstrate hereafter. Several days after the Directors met, and as Dunlap & Co. were dissatisfied with the award made to them, and their conduct showed they did not intend to accept it, the question came up upon his and T. & Co.'s bid as a whole. Governor Willard and Judge Blake voted the bid of Talbott & Co. on the Northern Prison. for Talbott & Co., Dr. Mulien and Major Dunn \* \* Without specifying each item, but voted for Dunlap, thus making a tie. Mr. Bag- taking it all together, if anything is to be made got, the responsible man in the firm of Dunlap, by the contractors under this bid it will have to then sent in a letter, with rawing all connection with the firm of Dunlap, and stating that it would be impossible to take the contract under the bid, for it was "too low." The contract was then the capital, I should be very loath to take the awarded to Talbott & Co. We return to the mis-statements of the Com

The Committee, upon Dunlap's own estimate, gravely state that "the difference in favor of Dunlap's bid was \$56,093 33." The official statement of the architect, setting forth the difference on every item, shows the statement of the evidence is annihilating. But one man, and the Committee to be utterly false. We quote he Dunlap, has dared to venture a different stateested and highly credible witnesses, and from pointed by its authority to seek thus to cram such from the report of the architect, premising that ment, and he examined it only about fifteen minfacts and the statements of the Directors them- stuff and nonsense upon it as a deliberate state. upon the items for which Dunlap put in no bid, utes near sundown. Hou. A. B. Line, one of the

ment of the loss sustained by the State? But to the price of Talbott & Co.'s bid taken, which. go on, and upon these figures solemnly state that to say the least, was unfair to albott & Co., and 1.901 84 .... 2,987 01 4,814 19 Speaking tubes...... for cement by D) ... As to the eligibility of Michigar City as the site for the new prison, we will meetly quote from two Glass and Glazing. ugging (no bill by Dunlan.

Difference in favor of Dunlap's bid \$24,785 38, astead of \$56,093 33, as given by the commit tee. "Figures never lie," is an old adage, but nipulations of this erudite and conscientious com-THE TWO BIDS COMPARED.

The committee next assure us that before the

oids were awarded, "at least a part of the Directors, and the Governor, combined, and went to work to induce Dunlap's bid to be withdrawn, or vacated; the Gove nor visiting the parties, and seemingly doing all in his power to bring about such a result. Finally, after several days' negotiation between the parties, the Governor, Direc tors, Talbott & Co., and Mr. Bagot, it was agreed that Talbott should pay Bagot \$1,000," etc. In ustice to the dead, who now sleeps in his cold and silent grave, beyond the reach of slander and clamation, we brand the statement as basely, meanly, grossly false and infamous. There is not diabolical calumny. It has no foundation except in the unsigned memorandum or letter of frunken loafer. The testimony of the witnesses The cost of furnishing brick was found to be less on both sides shows that Bagot, one of Dunlap's partners, and Dr. Mullen were great friends, and that Mullen was anxious for Bagot's success. According to Bagot, Mullen told him that it was mpossible for him to get the contract, and adwith Talbott & Co. that he could, etc. According to Mullen, when the first award was made Bagot told him that he would have nothing to do statements would have been so apparent that no with the contract—that he understood him then as virtually withdrawing at that time-that afterward he approached him and said he would sell out to Talbott for a sum sufficient to pay his expenses-that he did so and tendered a letter to the Board withdrawing-that inasmuch as Bagot placed a sum of money in his hands to be conveyed to him, etc. Now, where is the evidence that Gov. Willard or the other Directors knew anything about this transaction, that they com account of the location, is \$5,000. Talk about and went to work to induce Dunlap's bid to be withdrawn? Where is the evidence that the Governor visited the parties, and interested himself to bring about this result? We defy the committee to point out the testimony that would give the least plausible ground for such a calumny. Let them do so, or, before the public, bear the odium of having quoted as evidence that which can nowheres be found in it, for the unworthy purpose of not only maligning the living, but defaming and blackening the memory of the dead. That containing 750 convicts, the gain to the State in great statesman and nature's own unrivaled orator Michigan City over any other place would be \$75 now "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking," but his memory is yet dear to every true hearted Indianian. His spirit has fled to another land, but his services to Indiana are yet remembered in the ral the compromise upon Michigan City was, but best markets in the Union. It is on a direct line hearts of a grateful people; the echo of his clarion voice is vet ringing in their ears, and his manly form and lofty bearing yet loom up before their much better in this respect than any other point minds' eyes. Ashbel P. Willard will live in the hearts of the people, and on the undying pages of history, when his petty maligners will have sunk from mortal vision, and been buried in oblivion's deep waters, and the base slanders spread upon the pages of this report will lie smothered in their

The committee next inform us that they have "good reason to believe" that Dr. Mullen was the "secret" partner in the Dunlap bid," instead of his says that Dr. B. F. Mullen returned "sometime portunity was afforded the undersigned to combrother Alexander Mullen; and in another place the two places as a site for a prison. He well we are told that one of the Directors "was at least knew that such a comparison would be fatal to the ndirectly, if not directly, deeply interested in the Dunlan bid." The committee must be gifted with exceedly short memories indeed. Only a few lines before they represent this very Director, Dr. Mullen, as combining with the Governor, and going to tract, but before going into its merits we propose work to induce Dunlap's bid to be withdrawn, the to first brush away the rubbish the committee has very bid in which he was a "secret partner," and in which he was "deeply interested"! Most astute, paradoxical committee! Either one of your statebraced the entire work was that of Talbott & Cos- ments must be untrue, for the one knocks the Alex. Mullen was made after the bids were Michigan City, and their vehement protests that tigan, and it appears that their bid was not sub- foundation from the other! You can take which-

Board, together with the Governor, had their first of reasons to believe the very contrary of what meeting on the - day of July." The admis- they say they believe in reference to this matter. sion of the committee that the "only bid that em | Their own witness, Dunlap, swears that Dr. Mulbraced the entire work was that of Talbott & len did not return here, and knew nothing of Dunstrongest evidence that the contract ought to have | themselves say he returned in July; vet the partbeen awarded to them. Any person who has the nership agreement lying before them shows that least acquaintance with lettings of any character, it was formed, with Alexander Mullen as a partknows that it is a "trick of the trade" for bidders ner, as early as the 11th of May; so Dr. Mullen

DUNLAP'S RESPONSIBILITY. We come now to the merits of the contract it self. The committee say that Dunlap was good, and that one of the securities he offered was the Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky. The defense asked that Col. Samuel Casey, of the Joliet Prison, Illinois, should be examined on this point. This gentleman had told Gov. Willard that, if Dunlap got the contract, the work not only would never be finished, but would never be begun. The committee refused to have him examined. Why? Let

But who, except the committee, says that he is a responsible man? Himself! The very witness they summoned to sustain him gives the best of reasons why he should never have had the contract. He (Col. Runnion) swears: "He (Dunlap) will take a spree occasionally. I have known him to stick to his work for three months at a time.\* I have seen him drinking freely four or five times per year, when he came to town." And this is the responsible man, who actually had been known to stick to his work for three whole months at a time! Wonderful perseverance! Remarkable industry! Just to think that for three months he stuck to his work, and was not drunk once! The committee may regard, perhaps, his drinking capacities as a recommendation, and that a spree occasionally has the effect of making a man "good," but we ussion over the question. Gov. W. stated that opine they will have some difficulty in convincing he people of Indiana that a habitual or even an 'occasional" drunkard is a fit person to take charge of their public buildings, and to be entrusted with responsible duties, where the State may become a heavy loser.

DUNLAP'S BIDS FRAUDULENT. But we unhesitatingly state that upon its very judge of the truth or falsity of the committee's face the bid was a fraudulent one. It proposes to do a portion of the work at a price so low as to raise the presumntion at once that other portions would be so exorbitantly high as to make up, if not exceed, the loss, and for this very purpose there were omissions in the bid. The architect swears: "The State would have lost, in my on ion, \$25,000 or \$30,000, if they had taken Dunlap's bid, because Dunlap propo ed to cut stone at 7 cents per superficial foot, which he could not afford to do, and other work which would have to have been completed before the cut-stone was furnished, was at a fair price under his bid, and I stone, for cut stone, and for galvanized iron, and preceded the cutting of the stone, for which he that Talbott & Co.'s bid was lowest on brick would have been well paid, and after getting the work, on carpenter's work, on joiner's work, on speaking tubes, on painting on glass and glazing the cut-stone work, which alone could same for plastering—that on the aggregate, cal and thus plunge the State in heavy expenses, or Co., and the wood and stone work to Dunlap, leaving the brick question unsettled. Mr. Blake flushing is omitted. The architect swears: "The notified the parties, and was informed by Reed & pointing and flushing is 'a trick of the trade.' You Baggott, Dunlap's partners, that "it would be will find generally that when a bid is made with-Baggott, Dunlap's partners, that "it would be impossible for them to take a partial award with out getting the whole bid." Mr. Moore was not present, and had nobody to represent him. Talmanaged. The Directors ought to have instantly rejected the Dunlap bid for fraud upon its face. As to Dunlap's offering the Hon. James Guthrie as security, there is no truth in it. He talked of offering him, but never made the offer, and never showed any authority from Mr. Guthrie to make

Was Talbott & Co.'s bid a fair one? Let the testimony of E. J. Peck, President of the Terre Haute road, a staunch and decided Republican, and who for fifteen years has been a builder and architect, whose honesty no man dare impeach, answer. Mr. Peck swears: "I have examined be done by close management, and not only that but the best kind of management. And I will say further that were I out of business, and had contract at those prices, for the reason that I don't believe I could make enough out of it to justify me." Upon this evidence we are willing to rest

THE WORK WELL DONE. Has the work been well done? On this point

done thus far is done well." And Mr. Hoofer, prepare himself for his duties. whom he employed to assist him; testifies: " ] have examined and measured the wood work, and find the work well done to all visible appearances. And also the brick work, which has been done in a substantial manner. I pronounce it a good and sledge hammers to get through the wall. The wall was much stronger than I thought it facts, Mr. Dunlap swears that it is not a good job, and that "there was no more cement used in

A short digression here to show the contradictions in this man's testimony may not be out of place. At the commencement of his evidence he swears: "I heard no intimation from the Board that my securitios were insufficient." Toward the close of the evidence he swears that Dr. Mullen told him that "the Board did not consider my bid responsible." Here is a direct contradiction vised him to withdraw and make the best bargain It is very evident that had this man been subjected to a cross examination by the defense, as was their right, his gross falsehoods and misone, not even the committee, would have had the hardihood to quote him as authority for any

opened, Mr. Lord, whom I was informed was a bidder for the iron work, made me a proposition, and wished me to withdraw my bid for the iron work. \* \* In order to compensate the party who had bid for the iron work with me, Lord agreed to pay \$500 if he got the work." Whereupon he, Dunlap, withdrew his bid. Baggot, his silent partner and man Friday, swears: "I know of Mr. Dunlap withdrawing his bid for the iron work. Mr. Dunn got me to go and see the committee's statement that the Auditor ex-Dunlap, and get him to withdraw in favor of ceeded his authority is simply false. Lord and Bryant, and as an inducement to us, he (Dunn) told me that the balance of the contract would be ours. I saw Dunlap, and he agreed in that the people of Indiana have forgotten that consideration of that promise to withdraw his bid one of their State officers was detected in stealon the iron work." Who is the liar? Dunlap or his man Friday? Most likely both! And it is upon such testimony, taken in the secret recess of a committee room, without being subject to crossexamination, that we are called upon to blacken | can not close their report without bringing to the the characters of respectable and honorable men.
But this is not all. Dunlap further swears: some of the Witnesses has been distorted and gott said to me that Dr. B. F. Mullen wanted his dum or letter marked A., of Mr. Dunlar brother, Dr. Alex. Mullen, to have an interest in been changed, and altered, and injected into his the work. After conferring with Reed, Baggott, and Dr. A. Mullen, it was agreed that he, Dr. A. letter or memorandum is made a part of this re-Mullen, should have one fourth interest in the work. \* Achey 5 per cent. to be paid in proportion by all. This was a written agreement, and witnessed by Dr. Lynch, and was written in decide what other interpolations and alterations his office." In his written statement, or memo- have been made in the evidence of the witnesses, randum, which the committee or some other per- for the reason that the book of the evidence was

in the latter part of May." Dr. M. J. Lynch, another of the prosecuting witnesses, swears:
"About the first thing Mr. Dunlap brought to object of the investigation. my notice was that Dr. Alex. Mullen was, in connection with others, secret partners in his ple of Indiana been put to the heavy expense of (Dunlap) bid." The "written agreement" is lying before us, and bears date the eleventh of May, does not say one word about Mr. Achey, might get the spending of the money at this might get the spending of the money at this and is not witnessed by Dr. Lynch. So in the above short statement of Dunlap there are five their infamy upon the statute book of Indiana.

opened, they not being opened until after Dr. B. F. Mullen returned, while the contract bears date some weeks before; 2d, that it was at the instance of Dr. B. F. Mullen that his brother Alexander was made a partner; 3d, that anything was provided in the contract for Achev. Ath. that they was made a partner; 3d, that anything was provided in the contract for Achey; 4th, that the would vote no More money to complete the prison, written agreement was witnessed by Dr. Lynch; forget the report of their committee that Talbott and 5th, that it was written in Lynch's office, it & Co. were not entitled to any more pay, and achaving had an existence previous to Lynch's knowing anything about it. Is it not asking too an appropriation of \$13,000 to Talbott & Co., and the prison much of public credulity that upon the evidence another of such a man, the fair name of not only the There is Republican honesty for you! Upon the living but the dead should be blackened and statute book that law will remain as a lasting nored? We could show other material contradictions in his evidence, but it is hardly ne-

point is reference to the contract. According to he estimate of work done by the contractors, upon measurement of the work by Messrs. Mc Kim & Hodgeson, architects, the amount is \$47,-

Not content with this estimate, the committee employed another architect, Mr. J. L. Smithnver, to make an estimate for them, and he brings in the amount at \$40,262 26.

Showing a difference of \$6,975 94. It may be necessary here to ask who is this Mr. Smithmyer? We can answer the question. same men for incompetency and malfeasance in and Republican economy:

ling exp. assist. and belp. Professional charge for estimating and measur-ing the work, (amounting to \$40,226f 1 per cent) 402 26

of such a distinguished committee! Talk about the salaries, indeed, of Directors, after this exhi-

bition of Republican economy! architect, "the architect of the committee," and inent manner. From that letter we copy this does he not belong to the "architectural branch | of the investigation of the Northern Prison"; pregnant passage: And if he can neither measure nor estimate Now this is the truth of the matter in a brief himself is he not entitled to have an assistant, sentence; let your readers believe or disbelieve as a millright, who can, and is he not entitled they think best. No "coercive" steps will be tato "help" besides, and should he not be al- ken with regard to the collection of the revenue lowed his "professional charge"? Great is in the Southern ports-not, be it understood, becration. Yet we presume it may be necessary to ple or section disaffected toward the General show from his assistant, Mr. Hooper, evidence Government, which people and section the Gov-that Smithmyer's estimate is not entitled to ernment hope, not without reason, to see returnany weight. Mr. Hooper swears: "We were not ing to their allegiance when time shall thoroughly very explicit about the iron work which is inside convince them that the Administration does not

had measured the work accurately, and who

fair or just? PAY OF THE DIRECTORS AND WARDEN. In reference to the pay of the Directors, all that is necessary to be said on that subject is this, that the \$4,000 received by each, included not only nearly two years' pay, but their traveling expenses, which must have been very heavy while location. Every person in the State must know prosperity for the last ten years : that it would cost not less than \$6 or \$7 a day for traveling expenses in this State on the railroads, especially where the distance traveled per day is short, from city to city, as this committee. Mr. Seeley did not receive \$3,758,94 for his

services, nor has he been paid as Warden, though his account as such has been allowed by the Directors. The very statement of warrants paid at good order, State property to the amount of \$14. This is what wraps the great "Commercial Em-

Investigating Committee, testifies: "When I ar- In regard to the allowance of \$3 per day to rived at Michigan City, owing to the snow, I him for his expenses, it is enough to say that it could not examine the stone work as well as I is in evidence that such lawyers as Moses Jenkindesired, but determined to prosecute the investi-gation of the wood work, and in order to do so, W. Gordon, the Republican Clerk of the House I climbed through the scuttle hole to examine the Judge Major and the Attorney General decided roof. I found the roof as complete a piece of that the Directors were entitled to their traveling work as I ever saw in my life of the kind; and expenses, and as Mr. Seeley had accompanies as proof of that, I found there was not a single them round the State, and had visited other tremor of the roof in the sweeping gale that was prisons in other States in order to make himself then blowing. The stone and brick work, so far thoroughly acquainted with the business, \$3 a as I could examine, I found to be very well done, day was allowed him as a fair equivalent for his and the wood work throughout the building was traveling expenses. His appointment as Warden substantial and well calculated for the purposes so long before the location of the prison, for for which it was made," &c. Mr. Line is a car- which, be it understood, he has not received one penter by trade, and has followed the business for cent, was because the Directors expected, at the twenty-nine years. His opinion is, therefore, entitled to great weight. Even the committee's be made in a very short time, and he would have own architect, Smithmyer, swears: "The work to select the prisoners from the lower prison and THE COST OF KEEPING THE CONVICTS. In regard to the cost of keeping the convicts

every well informed person must know that up the arrangements at the Northern Prison, job." Mr. Lot Day, jr., testifies: "I cut through the wall for the purpose of putting a sewer under it. I had two or three hands helping me, and it occupied nearly a day. We had to use crowbars and sledge has been described by the series of convicts requiring just as much "help" as a large number, worked, too, outside the building, requiring many more guards to prevent their eswas, and we cut the stone with as much ease as we did the mortar." Yet in the face of such larger than in any regular prison.

The committee travel out of their way to assail the foundation of the wall than I would have the State Auditor, and charge that he had no used in the foundation of a two story dwelling." authority to audit and pay any money on account This shows the prejudiced condition of this man's of the construction of the prison, above the \$50, mind, and also how little his evidence is entitled | 000 appropriated by the Legislature. If the committee can be made to understand the meaning and force of the English language, we would respectfully invite their attention to the provisions of the law:

Sec. 11. In order to earry out the provision the erection of a new prison) of this act, there hereby appropriated the sum of fifty thousand llars, out of any money in the treasury. Sec. 12. The necessary expenses of said priso and the control and management thereof, shall be paid out of the State Treasury under such ulations and restrictions as may be adopted by the Board of Control, and, as far as practicable in conformity with the practice and usages of

the Present State Prison. Now is there a lawyer in Indiana with an ounce of brains in his head that does not see at once that the \$50,000 appropriated in section 11 is only for the erection of a prison, while the 12th section makes an unlimited appropriation for the neces-sary expenses, and the control and management hereof, including such items as the pay of the Directors, Warden, guards, help, clothing, proisions, etc., etc. We warrant the assertion that there is not a lawver in the State of Indiana, of any note, who would peril his professional character by giving it a different construction. Then The committee also travel out of their way to

ing 16,000 acres of the swamp lands, and that another of them lost the State \$100,000 in cash.' MANUFACTURING EVIDENCE. The undersigned regret exceedingly that they

To what end and for what purpose has the peo

distinct falsehoods: 1st, that the contract with In the face and teeth of their denunciation of HORACE HEFFREN,

JAS. R. SLACK.

The Immoral Tariff. The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says that Mr. Lincoln admitted in his Pittsburg speech that the tariff plank of the Chicago platform had been variously construed, and he very prudently refrained from attempting to give it the proper construction. It probably would not have become him to have stated that the plank aforesaid had been constructed expressly to bear various con-He was employed by his party friends, the Commissioners of St. Joseph county, to build a county frankly admitted that he had not probed the tariff jail. And he was afterwards dismissed by the operation to the bottom. He did not therewells. question to the bottom. He did not thoroughly office. And this is the competent and honest archi- understand it. Indeed we do not know who does tect, whose estimate is to overturn the estimate of understand in all its parts the puzzle of Penncompetent men. Unable to do the work himself, sylvania protective policy. Mr. Lincoln prom he employed a Mr. Hooper; a millwright, to help him do the measurement and make the estimate! ised to study the tariff question. The raid of And for his most important services, he had the office-seekers from Pennsylvania and "the great modesty of putting in the following bill, which North-west" may not leave him much time for we copy entire as evidence of Republicra modesty study. But there are some lessons that will be speedily learned on the tariff question, in which Expenses of the Architectural Branch of Investigation the President will, we hope, share with the coun INDIXNAPOLIS, Ind., February 21, 1861. try. One of these is that the protective policy is destructive of commerce and revenue, and that 32 00 23 00 its effect will be to drive the import trade South, 8 00 while the country will be still demoralized by an 6 50 enormous system of smuggling.

The Administration Policy. The New York Courier and Enquirer is universally known to be the chief organ of Gov-\$541.26 ernor Sewann, the Secretary of State. That paper has an able correspondent at Washington Go it, Smithmyer, while you can. It is not often you belong to the "Architectural branch" ways writes considerately and thoughtfully. What

In the New York Courier and Enquirer of But Smithmyer made his estimate; and is the 25th ult., a letter of its distinguished Wash-

Smithmyer! Great is his assistant, the millright! | cause the Government yields any right whatever And great is the committee that employed them! in the matter, but because it is deemed inexpe-The thing is too ridiculous for serious consid- dient and unavailing to exert force against a peothe wall, as we could not get at it," and again mean and never did mean to interfere with a "we made an estimate of all the lumber and timber in the House except 16,600 feet, which is in tution. I use authoritative language when I rethe temporary partition, and the trimmings of peat to you, that those in authority are fully sensixteen doors." And this is the intelligent estimate sible of the real condition of the country's mind. that is to set aside the estimate of architects who and choose to consider the act of secession as the were "explicit" in arriving at the measurement of everything!

But we have a Mr. Hodgson brought in here, What is the difference between the policy prowho on one day can estimate the work at \$47,000, and then after being rubbed down by his Repubican keepers, can come in the next day, and and that pursued by Mr. Buchanan? And who make a different swear on the matter. Yet the were more virulent in their denunciations of the committee refused to summon Mr. McKim, who course of the last Administration than some of would have exposed the humbug and unprofes. the very distinguished individuals who not only sional tricks of these little architects. Was this support the present Cabinet, but even a portion, if not all of those who now compose it. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

"The Destruction of Trade." The New York News copies the following inscription on a board hanging in front of a noted they were traveling all over the State seeking a business place, which has enjoyed uninterrupted

THIS STORE TO LET. FURNITURE FOR SALE.

The owner having been compelled by bad times to give up trade. As he has lived for forty years in this (Catha-rine) street, the quality of his goods needs no special re-

The News states that on Friday last it counted without taking any special pains to do so, fortythe State Treasury, on account of the prison, six closed places of business, on which were the shows that he only received about \$2,600, and printed or written evidences of bankruptey, this included his pay, traveling expenses, and all.

The disbursement of \$46,000 made by him was for all the expenses of prisoners, guards, clothing. provisions, etc., and even of this amount over in the city of New York, is not "a great fall-\$2,000 was paid back for the Southern Prison for ing off in business," or "the tightness of the \$2,000 was paid once for the South made to this clothing furnished, and his report made to this money market," but is "the destruction of trade." porium" in gloom, and almost in despair.